## INTERIOR LIGHTING CALCULATIONS

To provide illumination suitable for any particular work or place necessitates a lighting system specially designed for that application. The intensity and character of the illumination most desirable for a particular installation requires careful planning and design. All of the various factors affecting the illumination must be considered, guesswork eliminated and real illuminating engineering methods practiced.

The two principal methods of calculating illumination are known as the "Point by Point" method and the "Flux of Light" or "Lumen" method.

In the "Point by Point" method it is possible to determine the illumination at any given point by mathematical computations involving the candlepower distribution of the luminaire and its position with reference to the point in question. The same procedure is necessary for every unit affecting that particular point and the sum total of the values from all units (and all lighted surfaces - reflections, etc. - if absolute accuracy is desired) is the foot-candle illumination at that point. By using this method it is possible to determine the illumination at an infinite number of points in any area and the average of these points will be representative of the average illumination for that area. This complicated but sometimes necessary procedure is covered in all the standard textbooks on Physics.

The "Flux or Light" or "Lumen" method is the accepted system usually employed in the design of general lighting installations having a number of symmetrically positioned outlets. This method assumes an average intensity of illumination needed for a given area. It only involves one simple calculation but allows for all variables affecting the illumination, such as type of lighting unit, general proportions of



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room, color of walls and ceilings, and maintenance conditions.

## PROCEDURE FOR THE DESIGN OF AN INTERIOR LIGHTING PLAN

The generally accepted procedure in making interior lighting calculations is as follows:

- 1. Decide the foot-candle illumination required. Refer to Table 1 for recommended values (pages 52 to 55 inclusive).
- 3. Select the type of lighting luminaire best adapted to the location and the activity to be performed. Refer to Table 4-A and 4-B for ratings (pages 64 and 65).
- 3. Determine the proper locations of outlets and mounting heights. Refer to Tables 2-A and 2-B (pages 58 and 59).
- 4. Determine the size of lamp to provide the necessary foot-candles with the luminaire selected, as follows:
  - (a) Select Room Index for dimensions of area by referring to Tables 3-A and 3-B (page 63).
  - (b) With Room Index as a guide find the Coefficient of Utilization from Table 4-A and 4-B (pages 64 and 65).
  - (c) Determine Depreciation Factor from Table 4-A or 4-B (pages 64 and 65).
  - (d) Calculate Area per Outlet in Square Feet.
  - (e) Calculate the lamp size (in lumens) from the simple formula on page 61 and select from Table 5, page 66, the lamp (in watts) with a lumen output nearest to the computed value.

## PRESENT STANDARDS OF FOOT-CANDLE ILLUMINATION

In Table 1 are given the foot-candle values of artificial illumination that have been found by experience to be desirable for quick and comfortable vision. Where any particular operation or location is not listed, a comparable place or industry may be substituted. The foot-candle illumination values are given for an average horizontal working plane thirty inches high. Owing to the influence of local requirements and surroundings it is impossible to set any one definite value for the illumination required. Light colored working materials or merchandise, and stationary objects may permit the satisfactory use of the "Minimum Recommended" levels. On the other hand, dark colored materials, dusty



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or smoky conditions, prevalent accident hazards, aged operators, or circumstances demanding accurate visual functioning at high speeds will require even higher levels of foot-candle illumination than those recommended as good practice.

The "Good Practice" values should not be considered absolute limits or maximums, since they are frequently exceeded, particularly in places where both natural and artificial light are used simultaneously.

## TABLE 1

# PRESENT STANDARDS OF FOOT-CANDLE ILLUMINATION FOR INDUSTRIAL INTERIORS

For the manufacturing processes marked with an asterisk (\*) other factors, such as direction of light, are of unusual importance.

	Foot-Ca Recomm			Foot-Car Recomme	
	Good Practice	Mini- mum		Good Practice	Mini- mum
Alsles, Stairways, Passageways Assembling:		2	Clay Products and Cements: Enameling Coloring and Glazing	10	6
Rough Medium Fine Extra Fine	12	1 2 2 5	Cloth Products: Cutting, Inspecting, Sewing— Light Goods.		10
Automobile Manufacturing: Automatic Screw Machines Assembly Line	15	10 10	Pressing, Cloth Treating (oil cloth, etc.) -	50-100	25
Tool Making.  Body Manufacturing—	12	12	Light Goods. Dark Goods.	20	12
*Finishing and Inspecting	50-100	10 25	Coal Breaking, and Washing, Screening  Construction, Indoor, General	5	3
Bakerles	12	8	Dairy Products:		3
Book Binding: Folding, Assembling, Pasting,			Electric Manufacturing:	12	8
Cutting, Punching and Stitch-	8	5	Storage Battery, Molding of Grids, Charging Room.	10	6
Embossing		10	Coil and Armature Winding, Mica Working, Insulating Pro- cesses	10	
Candy Making	12	8	Elevator:	20	12
Chemical Works: Hand Furnaces, Boiling Tanks,			Freight and Passenger  Engraving	50-100	25
or Gravity Crystallizing  Mechanical Furnaces, Genera-	5	3	Forge Shops and Welding	10	6
Driers, Evaporators, Filtra- tion, Mechanical Crystal-			Charging floor, Tumbling. Cleaning, Pouring and Shaking		
Tanks for Cooking, Extractors,	6	4	Rough Molding and Core Mak-	8	5
Percolators, Nitrators, Elec- trolytic Cells	10	6	Fine Molding and Core Making	10	10
Clay Products and Cements: Grinding, Filter Presses, Kiln			Garage Automobiles: Storage Dead	3	2
Molding, Pressing, Cleaning	5	3	Repair Department and Wash-		5
and Trimming	8	5	ing	15	10



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## TABLE 1—Continued

Shoe Manufacturing: Hand Turning, Miscellaneous Bench and Machine Work	ing. ing. syc- ing. ing. ing. 12	Mini- inum 25
Hand Turning, Miscellaneous Bench and Machine Work	ing. ing. syc- ing. ing. ing. 12	25
Hand Turning, Miscellaneous Bench and Machine Work	ing. ing. syc- ing. ing. ing. 12	25
Bench and Machine Work	ing. lye- ng- ng. ng. 12	8
Material, Cutting, Lasting and Welting (light)	ng- ing, ing, 12	8
Welting (light)	ng- ing, ing, 12	8
Inspecting and Sorting Raw Material, Cutting, Stitching (dark)	ng- ing, ing, 12	8
Material, Cutting, Stitching (dark)	ng- ing, ing, 12	8
(dark)	ng- ing. 12	8
Soap Manufacturing: Kettle Houses, Cutting, Soap Chip and Powder	ing. ing. 12	8
Soap Manufacturing:  Kettle Houses, Cutting, Soap  Chip and Powder	ing, 12	8
Kettle Houses, Cutting, Soap  Chip and Powder	ing 12	8
Stamping, Wrapping, Packing, Filling and Packing Soap  Silk— Winding, Throwing, Dye Ouilling, Warping, Weav	ing 12	8
Filling and Packing Soap Quilling, Warping, Weav		8
Filling and Packing Soap Quilling, Warping, Weav		
Powder 6		
Steel and Iron Mills, Bar,	1.5	10
Sheet and wire Products: Dark Goods	20	15
Soaking Pits and Reheating Woolen-		
Furnaces 3 2 Carding, Picking, Washing		
Charging and Casting Floors. 6 4 Combing	6	4
Muck and Heavy Rolling. Twisting and Dyeing	10	0
Shearing (rough by gauge,)  Drawing-in, Warping-	10	
Pickling and Cleaning 8 5 Plate Inspection, Chipping 25 15 Dark Goods	10	10
	1.5	10
Automatic Machines, Rod.  Light and Cold Rolling, Wire  Light Goods	1.2	
Drawing, Shearing (fine by line) 12 8 Dark Goods		12
V-1.1.	15	10
Transfer a series and a series and a series		
Davidson Carles Control Control	2	2
Can diam and Continue	7.5	15
and the court of t		13
Shafting, Spaces, Chute Rooms, Tollet and Washrooms	0	4
Primary Breaker Room, Auxil-		
In man Daniel Daniel Division of the Control of the		
Screen Rooms 8 5	15	10
Wateroning	3	2
Store and Stock Rooms:		
Rough Bulky Material 3 2 Woodworking:  Medium or Fine Material Re- Rough Sawing and Bench W	rely 0	
AND A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE		3
Bench Work, Gluing, Vene		
ing, Cooperage	1.2	8
Rough 8 5	k-	
Fine ing. Fine Sandling and Finish		10

## PRESENT STANDARDS OF FOOT-CANDLE ILLUMINATION FOR COMMERCIAL AND PUBLIC INTERIORS

	Foot-Ca Recomm			Foot-Ca Recomm	
	Good Practice	Mini- mum		Good Practice	Mini- mum
Armories:			Billiards:		
Drill Sheds	10	6 8	General	25	15
Art Galleries:			Cars:		
General	5	3	Baggage, Day Coach, Dining		
On Paintings	25-100	10	and Pullman	8	5
Auditoriums	5	3	Mail—		
Automobile Show Rooms	15	10	Bag Racks	12	8
Benk:			Letter Cases	15	10
Lobby	10	6	Street, Railway and Subway.	10	6
Cages and Offices	15	10	Churches:		
Barber Shop		10	Auditorium	3	2
Base Ball-Indoor Game	15	10	Sunday School Room	8	ŝ
			Pulpit or Restrum	12	8
Basket Ball	15	10	Art Glass Windows	25-50	15
Bowling-on Alley, Runway and			Club Rooms:		
Seats	8	5	Lounge	5	3
On Pins	25	15	Reading Room	12	8





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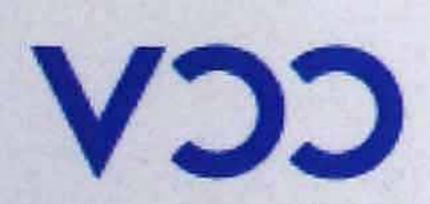
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## TABLE 1—Continued

	Foot-Ca Recomm			Foot-Ca Recomm	The state of the s
	Good Practice	Mini- mum		Good Practice	Mini- mum
Court Rooms	10	6	Racquet	25	15
Dance Halls	6	4	Schools:	A 21.00	A De Tes
Dental Offices:			Auditorium	8	5
Waiting Room	6	4	Class Rooms, Library and		The same
Operating Office  Dental Chair	50	25	Office	12	8
Depot Waiting Room		5	Corridors and Stairways Drawing	25	15
Drafting Room	25	15	Laboratories	12	8
Elevator-Freight and Passenger	6	4	Manual Training	12	8
Fire Engine House:			Sewing Rooms Study Room—	25	15
When alarm is turned in	8	5	Desks	12	
Garage Automobiles:	3	2	Blackboards	12	8
Storage—Dead	3	2	Show Cases	to four tim	nes that
Storage-Live	8	5	Cham William dames	f the store	proper
Repair Dept. and Washing	15	10	Show Windows:  Large Cities—		
Gymnasiums: Main Exercising Floor	12		Brightly Lighted Districts	150	100
Swimming Pool	8	S	Secondary Business Loca-		
Shower Rooms	6	4	Naighborhood Charac	75	50
Locker Rooms	6	4	Neighborhood Stores  Medium Cities	50	30
Halls, Passageways in Interiors	12	8	Brightly Lighted Districts	75	50
Handball	25	1.5	Neighborhood Stores	50	30
Hospitals:	25	15	Small Cities and Towns	50	30
Lobby and Reception Room.	6	4	Lighting to Reduce Daylight Window Reflections.	200-1000	
Corridors	3	2	Skating Rink (Indoor)	200-1000	
Wards (with local illumination) Private Rooms	5	3	Squash	25	15
Night Illumination	0.2	0.1	Stores:		
Operating Table	100-200	75	Large Specialty and Depart-		
Operating Room	15	10	ment Stores		
Hotels:	15	10	Main Floors	13	10
Lobby			Basement Store	15	10
Dining Room	6	4	Small Stores—		
Kitchen	10	6	Automobile Supply	12	8
Bed Rooms	8	5	Automobile Supply Bake Shop.	12	8
Corridors	12	2	Book	12	8
Library:		0	China	12	8
Reading Rooms	12	8	Ligar	15	10
Stack Room	6	4	Clothing. Confectionery	13	10
Lodge Rooms	6	4	Dairy Products	12	8
Lunch Room	12	8	Decorator	12	8
Market There are	12	8	Drug	15	10
Moving Picture Theatre: During Intermission			Dry Goods Electrical Supply	15	10
During Pictures		0.1	Plorist	12	8
Museum:			Furrier	15	10
General	8	5	Grocery	12	8
Office Buildings:	25-100	10	Haberdashery	13	10
Private and General Offices	Maria San		Hat	15	10
Close Work	15	10	Jewelry	15	10
No Close Work	10	8	Leather, Handbags and		100
File Room	6	4	Trunks	12	8
Reception Room	6	1	Millinery	15	10
Post Office:			M uaic	12	8
Lobby	10	6	Notions	12	8
Work Room-	I THE WAY		Piano	15	10
Sorting, Mailing, etc	15	10	Sporting Goods	12	8
Private and General Offices	15	10	Tailor	15	10
File Room and Vault	6	4	Tobacco	15	10
Corridors and Stairways	3	2	Variety Store Telephone Exchange:	15	10
Rallway:		ASS. SAI	Operating Rooms		5
Depot-Waiting Room	8	5	Terminal Rooms	12	8
Rest Room-Smoking Room.	8	5	Cable Vaults	6	4
Baggage Room—	il Tills		Tennis (Indoor)	25-50	15
Checking Office	12	8	Theatres: Auditorium		
Concourse	0		Foyer	8	
Train Platform	4	2	Lobby	12	8
Restaurants	8	5	Toilet and Washrooms	6	4
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## SELECTION OF EQUIPMENT

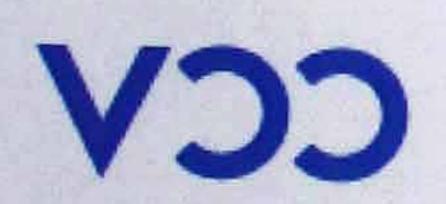
The character of the work to be performed, the construction of the room or building, and the color of walls and ceilings determine to a large extent the type of lighting equipment to be selected.

In industrial locations where appearance is an unimportant factor and maximum efficiency is desired, open bottom reflectors such as the RLM standard dome and prismatic glass industrial reflectors should be used. Where such equipment is suspended less than 20 feet from the floor the use of white bowl lamps is recommended. For greater diffusion, softer shadows and a lower brightness of the light source, the Glassteel Diffuser is recommended.

For commercial applications such as stores, offices and schoolrooms, both the appearance and the efficiency of the luminaires must be considered. Enclosing glass globes are the types usually and most satisfactorily employed for such purposes. Where better quality of illumination is desired the semi-indirect and totally indirect luminaires can be used at slightly lower efficiencies. In all lighting installations the color of interior surfaces has a material effect upon the resultant illumination. This is particularly true of indirect lighting, where ceilings and upper side walls must be painted and maintained in light colors. Obviously the lighting equipment itself must also be properly and regularly relamped and cleaned.

Other conditions influencing the choice of lighting equipment are: appearance of the lighted room, direct and reflected glare, shadows, vertical illumination and ease of cleaning and relamping. These points are covered in Table 4-A and 4-B under the caption: "A Guide to the Selection of Lighting Equipment."

Authorities agree that lighting glassware suspended in the line of vision should not have a surface brightness in excess of 3.5 candles per square inch.





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As a further aid in the selection of proper lighting equipment the following table is given.

RECOMMENDED GLOBE SIZES OF HIGH EFFICIENCY, GOOD DIFFUSING GLASS WHEN USED UNSHIELDED\*

LAMP SIZE (WATTS)	GLOBE DIAMETER (INCHES)	BRIGHTNESS OF BRIGHTEST SQUARE INCH ** (APPROX. CANDLES) (PER SQ. IN.)
50 - 60	8	2.5
60 - 100	10	2.5
100 - 150	12	3.0
150 - 200	14	3.5
200 - 300	16	4.0
300 - 500	18	5.0

<sup>\*</sup>The globes are assumed to be substantially uniform in brightness

## POSITION OF OUTLETS AND MOUNTING HEIGHTS

In a well planned lighting installation the outlets for luminaires should be so located that there will be no light or dark areas, i.e., "spotty illumination". It is obviously desirable for economic reasons to suspend the lighting equipment as high as practicable to permit maximum spacing of outlets and reduce the number required and thus lessen the cost of installation and operation. The units should not be spaced more than one and one-half times their mounting height if uniform illumination is to be obtained. Frequently the character of work and the desirability of having a minimum of shadow, or the arrangement of machines, will justify spacings considerably less than the maximum permissible.

The neight of the light source above the floor is obviously governed by the height of the ceiling and is usually the determining factor in the spacing of outlets. Sometimes, however, the placing of

<sup>\*\*</sup>Values are obtained with the larger size of lamps





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outlets is fixed by the location of columns or ceiling beams which divide the room into definite sections or bays. For the majority of bays, a symmetrical arrangement of outlets is possible and should be taken advantage of.

When outlets are finally located they should be adequately wired to meet present and possible future needs; thus, at some later date, if it is desirable to increase the wattage of the lamps, no change in wire size will be necessary. (See also pages 66 and 67).

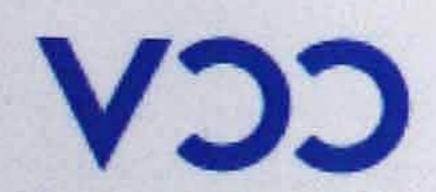
The mounting height for direct lighting equipment is always measured from the floor to the luminaire and for indirect lighting equipment from the ceiling to the luminaire.

Tables 2-A and 2-B have been arranged as convenient guides to determine the proper spacings and mounting heights for all classes of equipment commonly used in commercial and industrial lighting. Where the ceiling determines the height at which the lighting equipment should be mounted the usual and maximum spacings can be obtained from the following table:

TABLE 2-A-SPACING OF OUTLETS

Ceiling Height	Spacing Be	tween Outlets		ween Outside and Wall	Approximate Area per	
(Or Height in the Clear)	Usual (D)	(For Units at Ceiling)	Aisles or Storage Next to Wall	Desks, Work- benches, etc., Against Wall (B)	Outlet (At Usual Spacings)	
(Feet) 8	(Feet) 7 8	Not more than*	Usually	Not more than*	(Square Feet) 50-60 60-70	
10 11 12	9 10 10-12	10½ 12	one-	31/2 31/2 31/2-4	70-85 85-100 100-150	
13 14	10-12 10-13	13 15	half	31/2-41/2	100-150 100-170	
15 16 18	10-13 10-13 10-20	17 19 21	spacing	4-5 4-6 4-6	100-170 100-170 100-400	
20 22 24 26	18-24 20-25	21 27	between	5-7	400-600	
24 26 30 and up	20-30 25-30 25-30	30 33 40	units	6-8 8-9 8-10	400-900 600-900 600-900	

<sup>\*</sup> Where it is definitely known that some form of indirect lighting will be used, the maximum spacing between outlets may be increased about two feet, and the distance from the outside outlets to the wall may be increased by one foot.





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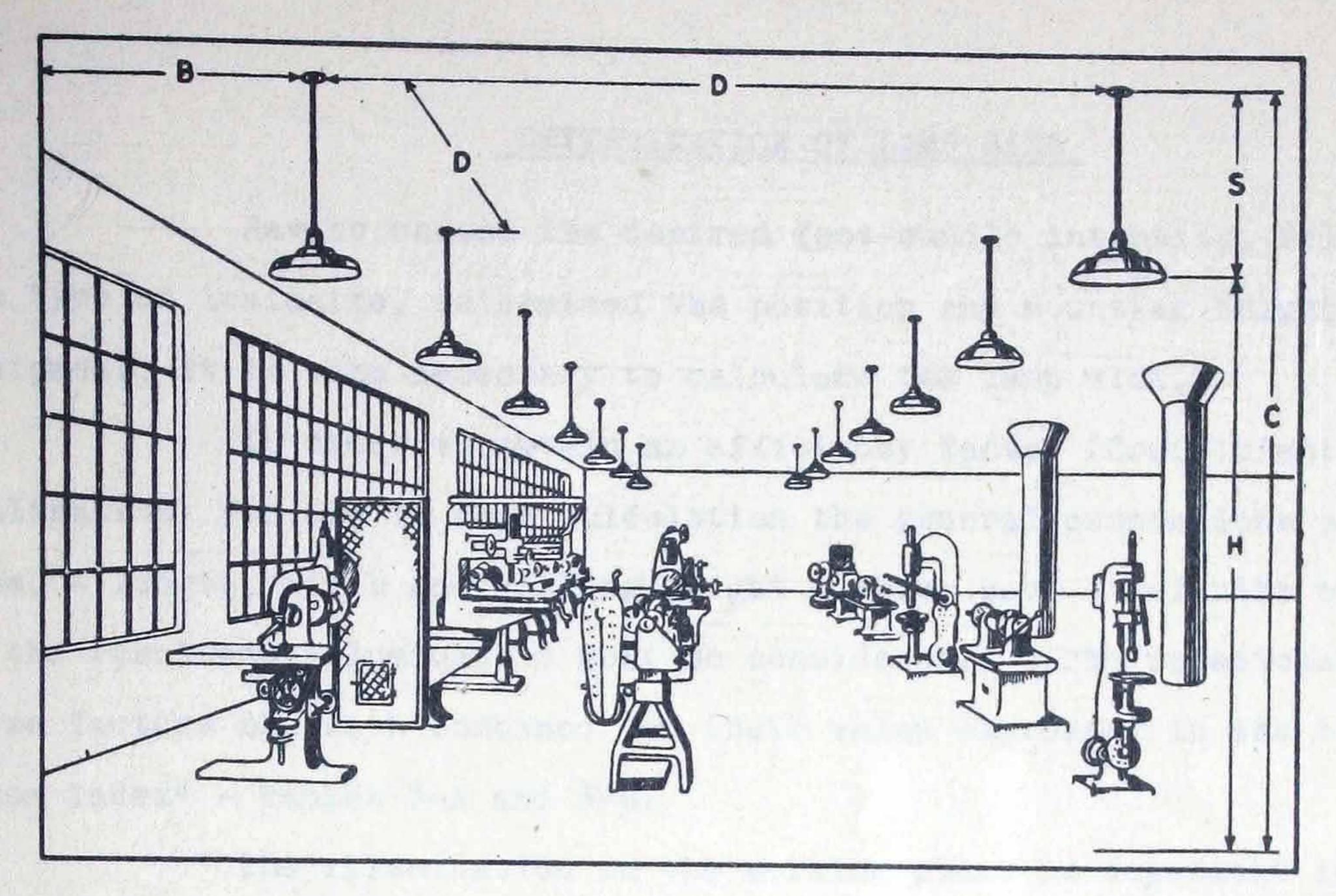
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Where building columns, trusses or exposed beams determine the most logical and symmetrical arrangement of outlets, the minimum spacings as well as the desirable mounting heights can be obtained from the following table:

TABLE 2-B-MOUNTING HEIGHT OF LIGHTING UNITS

		DIRECT LIGHTING U	JNITS	AND IN	NDIRECT NDIRECT HTING
Actual Spacing Between Unita (D)	Distance of Units from Floor Not Less Than (II)	Desirable Mounting Height in Industrial Interiors	Desirable Mounting Height in Commercial Interiors	Actual Spacing Between Units	Recom- mended Suspension Length (Top of Bowl to Ceiling) (S)
(Feet) 7 8 9	(Feet) 8 81/2 9	12 feet above floor if possible—to avoid glare, and still be within reach from stepladder for	The actual hanging height should be governed largely	(Feet) 7 8 9	(Feet) 1-3 1-3 1-3 1-3
11 12	10½	Where units are to be mounted much more than 12 feet it is usually desirable to mount the	by general appear- ance, but particu-	11 12	1½-3 2-3 2-3
14 16 18	12½ 14 15		larly in offices and drafting rooms, the minimum values	14 16 18	2½-4 3-4 3-4
20 22 24	16 18 20		shown in Column H should not be violated.	20 22 24	4-5 4-5 4-6
26 28 30	21 22 24	units at ceiling or on roof trusses.		26 28 30	4-6 5-7 5-7

Tables 2-A and 2-B are based upon the assumption that the plane of work is 30 inches above the floor.





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## DETERMINATION OF LAMP SIZE

Having chosen the desired foot-candle intensity, selected the type of luminaire, determined the position and mounting height of the equipment, it is then necessary to calculate the lamp size.

In order to obtain an efficiency factor (Coefficient of Utilization) for use in this calculation the general proportions of the room, - length, width and ceiling height - which have a definite bearing on the resultant illumination must be considered. The relationship of these factors has been combined and their value expressed in the term "Room Index" - Tables 3-A and 3-B.

The illumination on the working plane is dependent in large measure upon the color of the surroundings. Light walls and ceilings reflect light rays falling upon them and absorb only a small portion. Thus they contribute to efficient lighting. Since luminaires and wall surfaces absorb a certain percentage of light, the useful illumination on a working plane is always less than that generated by the source. The ratio between the light reaching a working plane and the light generated by a lamp in any particular luminaire operating under given surroundings, is known as the Coefficient of Utilization, Tables 4-A and 4-B.

Due to their construction and shape some luminaires collect dust and dirt more rapidly than others and thus have different operating efficiencies. The probable service efficiency with clean, average or dirty surroundings is given as a decimal in Tables 4-A and 4-B and is known as the Depreciation Factor.

The area illuminated by each lamp is equal to the total area to be lighted divided by the number of outlets.

Area per Outlet = Total Area

Number of Outlets





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These several factors are combined in the following formula to determine lamp size:

Lumens of Lamp = Area per Outlet x Foot-Candles

Depreciation Factor x Coef. of Utilization

The lamp size, in watts, may now be selected from Table 5, page 66, choosing the lamp having an output nearest the lumen value of figures obtained for "Lumens of Lamp" from the above formula. Frequently, the solution of the formula will give a lumen value falling in between the rated outputs of standard lamps. In such cases the illumination that would be obtained from the next higher or next lower wattage lamp can be determined from the following computation:

Lumen Output (Table 5) x Foot-Candles Selected = Actual Illumination

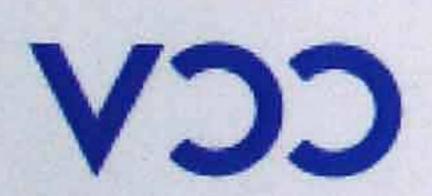
"Lumens of Lamp"

(above formula)

A lamp having exactly the light output of the calculated lumens will furnish an average illumination equal to the foot-candle intensity selected at the beginning of the calculations.

Every surface reflects a certain percentage of the light which strikes it, depending upon its texture and color. The accompanying table, page 62, gives the percentage of light reflected from typical walls and ceilings usually found in commercial and industrial interiors, and will be a guide in selecting the Coefficient of Utilization in Tables 4-A and 4-B.

The character and condition of walls and ceilings have a direct bearing upon the illumination obtained from any installation of luminaires. Since the ceilings and upper walls are really secondary sources reflecting the light that reaches them, it is of the utmost importance that these surfaces be maintained in as light shades as practicable. Light is reflected and re-reflected a number of times, hence a slight increase in the percentage of reflection will be accompanied by a considerable increase in the resulting illumination. In general, all





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TABLE 3-A

ROOM INDEX FOR NARROW AND AVERAGE

ROOM INDEX FOR LARGE HIGH ROOMS

	1				FE	FEET			
Vse Ceiling	Lighting	14 to 161/2	17 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 30	31 to 36	37 to 50		
		13			FE	FEET			
For Direct Li Use Mounting	Lighting	10 to 111/2	12 to 131/2	14 to 161/2	17 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 30	31 to 36	37 €
Room Width (Feet)	Room Length (Feet)	Espi	Link		ROOM	INDEX			
14 (13-15 1/5)	14-20 20-30 30-42 42-60 60-90 90-up	002222	0.8 1.0 1.0 1.5 1.5	0.0 0.8 0.8 1.0 1.2	9.0000	9.00	9.0		
17 (16-181/2)	111111	2.5.5.2.2.0		0.00	0.0000	0.0	9.0	9.0	
(19-21)/5)	20-30 30-42 42-60 60-90 140-up	25.0000	1.555.20	1.52 2.08	0.8 0.8 1.0 1.0	0.6 0.6 0.8 0.8 1.0	9.0	9.0	9.6
24 (22-26)	20-30 30-42 42-60 60-90 90-140 140-up	25.0 0.02	25.02	122222	0.000	0.6 0.8 0.8 1.0	0.0 0.0 0.8 0.8	9.0	0.0
30 (27-33)	30-42 42-60 60-90 90-140 140-180 180-up	00000000	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	250 0 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 25	1.5	0.000000	0.8 0.8 1.0 1.0	9.0000	9.0
36 (34-39)	30-42 42-60 60-90 90-140 140-200 200-up			25.0000	1.5 5.1	1.5	0.8	0.00	00000
42 (40-45)	20000	0.00.00		22222	2.0	1.5	1.22 0.8	0.8	9.0000
50 (46-55)	11111	0.0.0.0	3.000.0	200000	1.5 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	25.02	1.5 2.0	12208	0000-
(29-95)	60-90 90-140 140-200 200-up	4.0 4.0 0.4	3.0	3.0	2222	2.0 2.0 2.0	1.5	1.5	0141
(68-90)	60-90 90-140 140-200 200-up		COLUMN TO SERVICE COLUMN TO SE	3.0	3.00.0	2.5	1.5 1.5 2.0 2.0	1.55	0144
90 or more	60-90 90-140 140-200 200-up	0.000	5.0	0.044	2000	32220	2.002.0	2.0.2	

					FEET			
For Indirect I	Lighting	9 and 6	10 to 111/2	12 to 131/2	14 to 161/2	17 to 20	21 to 24	25 to
					FEET			
For Direct Just Wee Mountin	Lighting	7 and 7	8 and 81/2	9 and 9 91/2	10 to 111/2	12 to 131/2	14 to 161/2	17 to
Room Width (Feet)	Room Length (Feet)			RO	OM IN	DEX		
(8,4-6,48)	20-30 30-42 30-42	000000	0.10.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00	9.0		9.0	9.0	9.0
10 (2,01-2,6)	10-14 10-14 14-20 30-42 42-60 60-up	221112	1.522.00	008	0.00	0.000001	9.0	9.0
12 (11-12)5)	10-14 14-20 30-42 42-60	25.000	12222	1.522208	0.8 1.0 1.0 1.2 1.2	0.6 0.8 0.8 1.0	0.0000	9.000
14 (13-15%)	20-30 20-30 30-42 60-90	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		25.00	1.55200	0.8	0.0 0.8 1.0 1.2	0.0000
17 (16-181/2).	14-20 20-30 30-42 42-60 60-110	0000000	25.0005	25.000	21122	122008	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	9.00001
20 (19-21 )/2)	20-30 30-42 42-60 60-90 90-140		20000000	222222	25.0000	155520	1.522.08	0.08.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
24 (22-26)	1111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0.	9999999	2.0000	20025222	22225	0.01
30 (27-33)	30-42 42-60 60-90 90-140 140-180	The second second second second	200000 20000	33335	0.00.00.00.00	25.0000	25.00.02	
36 (84-39)	30-42 42-60 60-90 90-140 200-up	44.0.0.0.0	0.0.0.44	200000	0.000.00	25.52.00.05	25.0002	1.5
40 or more	42-60 60-90 90-140 140-200 200-up	S.S.S.S.S.	The second secon	0.044	The	see value the opp	s are giv	en on





UTILIZATION

VERY	(10%)			25.85.45.45.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85		550 44 4 8 8 8 2 8 8 1 8 8 8 1 8 8 8 1 8 8 8 8 1 8 8 8 1 8		**************************************	**************************************	******* ******************************		11:25.2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
FAIRLY	(30%) (30%)	NOL		28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28.	8,2,4,4,4,8,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	521.54.4.4.93.33		88. 88. 88. 69. 69. 69. 69. 69. 69. 69. 69. 69. 69	8.4.6.2.2. 7.8.0.2.2.	54.23.83.82.82.82.82.82.82.82.82.82.82.82.82.82.		400000 10000
VERY	(10%))	LEIZAT		25 25 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4.8.8.4.4. 1.8.8.9.4. 6.8.8.4.4. 1.8.8.9.4.	53.54.4.88.88.83.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55		8.4.4.6.8. 8.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	8.4.4.2.2. 7.8.0.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25.		42 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
IRLY	(30%) (30%)	OF UT	3	85 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	92444 489	550.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.	nits	25.4.4.8.8.8.9.9.9.9. 2.4.4.8.8.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9	8.4.4.2.2.8.8.0.2.2.8. 8.4.4.2.2.8.8.0.2.2.8.	8,4:2,5,6 0,0,6,6,6	Juits	512222 SESS
FAIRLY	(%0%)	NTS	neral Uni	8.8.4.4. 12.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8	. 4.2. . 5.2. . 5.2. . 5.3. . 5.3.	552 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Bay U	86.65.55.55.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65	85.50 85.50	04.4.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	using U	02222 8222 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444 8444
VERY	(10%)	FFICIE	-Gen	552 552 552 552 553 553 553 553 553 553	58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 5	53.6 4.4 39.33.93.54.54.3	-High	85.4.6.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8	8.4.4.8.8.4.7.0.0.2.8.4. 8.4.4.8.8.7.0.0.2.8.4.4.	55. 55. 55. 55. 55. 55. 55. 55. 55. 55.	-Enclo	1.50 2.25 2.25 2.45 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55
	(30%)	COE	H	8,8,8,4,6,5,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8	. 55 . 55 . 55 . 55 . 55 . 55 . 55 . 55	5525.55	Data	5.4.5.5.0.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9	8.4.0.8.3.0.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2		Data-	175 28 33 25 27 28 33 28 28 33 28 28 33 28 25 27 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
FAIRLY	(%0%)		culation	25.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.	53.53.59.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.65.	52,53,4,52,53,52,53,53,53,53,53,53,53,53,53,53,53,53,53,	lation	58.55.59.95.7.	84. 85. 85. 85. 85. 85. 85. 85. 85. 85. 85		ulation	222 25 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
	WALLS	ROOM	7	0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	Calcu	0.8 1.0 1.0 3.0 5.0 5.0	0.6 0.8 1.2 2.0 3.0 5.0 5.0	0.6 0.8 1.2 1.5 2.5 3.0 5.0 5.0	Calc	0.6 0.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
NO	1	Conditions		.63	.70	8.		.65	99.	99.		.63
FACTOR	1	Average Conditions		.78	.75	.70		.75	.70	.70		.75
ā		Canditions	1	.80	.80	.75		.80	.80	.80		8.
MAIN.	TENANCE			Very Good	A+ Excellent	B		A Excellent	A Excellent	Very Good		New Year
	SHADOWS			Very Good	C+ Very Fair	AExcellent		Palr Fair	Pair C	C+ Fair		Very Good
	FLECTED		tors	B Good	Unsatis- factory above Polished Surfaces	B+ Good Good		D Unstais- factory above Polished Surfaces	D Unsatis- factory above Polished Surfaces	D Unstais- factory above Polished Surfaces		Very Good Good
	GLARE		Reflectors	B+ Cood Good	C Fair	A Good	Reflectors	C+ Very Fair	C+ Very Fair	C Very Fair	Units	Good
APPEAR-	LIGHTED		Industrial	B Good	C+ Very Fair	A Very Good	dustrial Re		B	Good	Utility [	A Excellent
DASED	lua-	tion On Vertical	eneral In	Good	B+ Good Good	+ M 8 8 + M 8	-Indus		Good	Good	eneral [	B+ Good Good
UPON	Illumina-	tion On Herizental	9	A A A B B A A B B Coollent Good Good unting I	A+ Excellen	A+ Excellent	A+ Excellent	and Ge	Nery Good			
	MIT		Direct Lighting				High Mo	1	1		Store	如禁
	LIGHTING BI			I RLM Dome /hite Bow! Lamp 0° to 180°—0% 0° to 90°—66%	2 RLM Dome Clear Lamp 90° to 180°—0% 0° to 60°—76%	Stated Diffuser Clear Lamp 90° to 180°—7% 0° to 90°—60%		Concentrated smatic Reflector luminum Cover Clear Lamp	Glass Reflector Clear Lamp 90° to 180°—0% 0° to 60°—70%	Polished Aluminum Reflector Clear Lamp 0° to 180°—0% 0° to 90°—72%		White Glass Oc to 180°—35% 0° to 90°—45%





UTILIZATION AND COEFFICIENT EQUIPMENT REFLECTING

PEAR. DIRECT RE.		ANCE OF DIRECT FLECTED LIGHTED GLARE ROOM			ellent Good Very	Lighting Units	A Good	A A— B+  Excellent Very Very Good	A A A A Excellent Excellent	A A A Excellent Excellent	Excellent Very Very Good	B+ A+ A+ Very Excellent Excellent
	SHADOWS TENANCE				Good		A—— B Very Good	A—— B Very Good	A B— Excellent Very Fair	A B Excellent Good	A—— C Very Good	A+ C Excellent Fair
DE		Condition			3		-75	-75	.75	.75	0.70	-70
PRECIATION	FACTOR	Average Dirty Condition Condition	Cal		00.	Calcul					99.	09.
CEILING	WALLS	ROOM	lculatio	0.000	25.0	ation Da	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.011.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	2.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00	0.00 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.00 0.	0.6 0.8 1.5 2.0 3.0 3.0
-	FAIRLY LIGHT (50%)	-	on Data	38 35 46	55.88.55	ata-Sen	12 28 28 28 24 28 28 24 24 25 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	25.25.88.34.45.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55		33. 33. 33. 34. 44. 54. 54. 54. 54. 54. 54. 54. 54. 5	1.252 1.34 1.34 1.34 1.43 1.43	.15 .22 .27 .30 .34
2	FAIRLY VERY DARK DARK (30%) (10%)	1	-Enclosin		54 54 58 58 58 55 50 57	Indi	113 20 20 23 26 26 23 34 37 30 31 41 30 41 30 41 30 41 30 41 30 41 30 41 30 41 30 41 30 41 41		112 116 116 119 122 22 22 23 23 33 34 34 35 35 37 37		115 119 122 123 124 134 136 136 137 138 138 138 138 138 138 139 139 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	12 15 15 19 19 19 19 18 33 33 30 33 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30
-	FAIRLY LIGHT (50%)	- Ш	g Units-	33.33.43.43.43.43.43.43.43.43.43.43.43.4	5.5.5.5.6.	t and Ir	12 22 23 24 25 37 37 37	44 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 4	34 32 22 22 23 24 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	118 120 120 133 133 133 134		113 125 127 128 128 128 128 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129
3	DARK (30%)	E	-Cont'd	25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2	5.50	et L	122 22 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	2000000000000	33 28 23 28 29 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	114 125 136 136 136 137	25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2	00 113 125 127 128 129 129
10/	VERY FU	ATI			51 51	ts	125 125 127 128 128 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 13		32822 15621	3317252 1974	110 110 110 120 120 131 132 133 133 133 133 134	113 120 02
	DARK DARK (30%)			. 35 . 35 . 35 . 35 . 35 . 35 . 35 . 35	50 -442 50 -442 50 -442 50 -442			23 28 28 28 31 28 28 28 28 28 28 33 33 34 35 36 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	252 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	252228	25 22 20 176 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	110 000 111 131 131





TABLE 5

LUMEN OUTPUT OF MULTIPLE MAZDA LAMPS
(Subject to change without notice)

General Light Clear Bul	ing Service	General Light Daylight		220-230-240 Servi Clear Bul	ce
Size of Lamp in Watts	Lumen Output	Size of Lamp in Watts	Lumen* Output	Size of Lamp in Watts	Lumen
**100	1360	**100	884	**100	1030
150	2295	150	1492		
200	3340	200	2170	200	2660
300	5370	300	3490	300	4290
500	9650	500	6180	500	7750
750	14550			750	12600
1000	20200			1000	18200

<sup>\*</sup>Approximate values

#### AMPLE WIRING CAPACITY

In municipalities where 15 ampere (115 volts) fusing of branch circuits is permitted, the loading per circuit of the initial installation in a commercial or industrial interior should not exceed 1000 wetts. A branch circuit should supply the lighting load for a rentable area or work space not greater than 400 square feet or equivalent bay approximately 20 by 20 feet. A branch circuit should not supply the lighting load for more than 800 square feet of hall space, passageway, non-rentable or non-productive area.

In all branch lighting circuits, runs from panel board to the first outlet should be provided with wire not smaller than No. 12 B & S gauge size. No smaller than No. 10 B & S gauge wire should be used for runs of 50 to 100 feet from panel board to first outlet, and wire no smaller than No. 12 B & S between outlets.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Inside frosted bulb



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THE SUNIEVILLE SERVICE STREET STREET

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Whenever possible, runs exceeding 100 feet from the panel board to the first outlet should be avoided. Provide additional panel boards or relocate present ones. However, where such runs cannot be avoided, the initial lamp load should be limited to 600 watts per circuit, and wire not smaller than No. 10 B & S gauge should be used between the panel board and first outlet.

Wall or baseboard outlets should not be placed on any circuit supplying overhead lighting outlets. For convenience, wall or baseboard outlets should be of the duplex type. Not more than 8 duplex outlets should be placed on one circuit. Use not smaller than No. 12 B & S gauge wire where the run from panel board to first convenience outlet is less than 100 feet, and not smaller than No. 10 B & S gauge wire where the run exceeds 100 feet.

It is recommended that conduits for enclosing feeder wires should be of sufficient size to allow replacing the original feeder (if future expansion demands this alteration) with a feeder at least two standard B & S gauge sizes greater in capacity.

In localities where 15 ampere fusing at 115 volts is permitted, the feeders should be of such a size that the voltage drop from the service entrance to the panel board will not exceed 1½% with a load of 10 amperes at 115 volts on every branch circuit provided for, including spares. Where a local electrical ordinance limits the permissible load per circuit to less than 10 amperes at 115 volts, the initial loading per circuit should be proportionately reduced.

panel boards for controlling lighting circuits should contain a minimum of one spare circuit position for at least every five active circuits. Install at least one panel board on each floor of the building. Locate panel boards so that branch circuit runs to first outlet will not exceed 100 feet.



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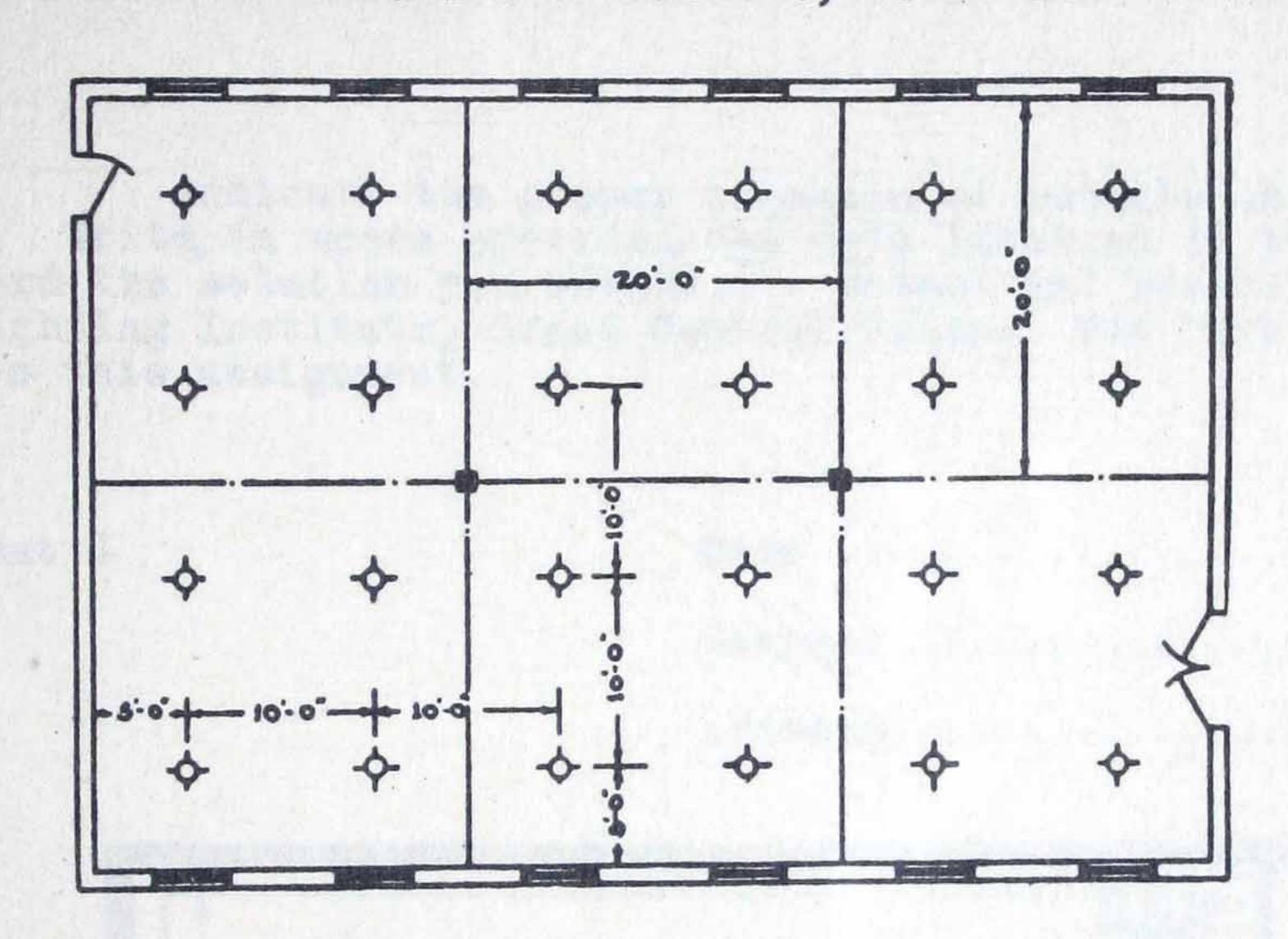


#### EXAMPLE

### THE DESIGN OF AN INDUSTRIAL LIGHTING INSTALLATION

#### Data

Machine shop in which medium grade work is done. Dirty white ceiling, 12 feet high, fairly clean buff walls, average maintenance. Floor plan indicates location of windows, doors and columns.



Compu	tation	Reference
2. 3. 4.	Foot-candles required	1 4-A 2-B 2-A
5.	Area per Outlet	
6. 7. 8. 9.	Room Index (Room 40' wide x 60' long)	3-A 4-A 4-A
	Lumens per Outlet = Area per Outlet x Foot-Candles  Depreciation Factor x Coef. of Ut  = 100 x 12 = 2857 (Lumens per Out	ilization

From Table 5, the lumen output nearest to 2857 is 3340 (assuming the service is 110-115-120 volts); one 200 watt lamp should be used at each outlet.

Actual Illumination Provided =  $\frac{3340}{2857}$  x 12 = 13.9 F.C.



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## LIGHTING DESIGN PROBLEM

#### Data

A high class shoe shop, with seats arranged as shown on the accompanying plan. Light colored boxes fill the shelves which completely cover the walls. The ceiling, which is 14 feet high, is finished in a very light cream.

#### Problem

Assignment 4

Indicate the proper location of outlets on the plan shown below. Write, in space provided, the data involved in your calculations and record the solution you obtain. Detach and return to the Westinghouse Lighting Institute, Grand Central Palace, New York, N.Y., as your answer to this assignment.

	Address
0000000	
50.	
00000000	0000000
	•

Foot-candles selected	Area per outlet
Type of unit	Room Index
Mounting Height	Coef. of Utilization
Spacing	Depreciation Factor

Size of lamp	watts
Actual illumination provided	foot-candles



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